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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

APRIL–JUNE 1947

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[1] Compiled by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CUT FLOWER QUARANTINE (NO. 74)

QUARANTINE IMPOSED ON IMPORTATION OF CUT FLOWERS

(Press notice)

JUNE 30, 1947.

For the purpose of preventing the entry of injurious insect pests and plant diseases, quarantine restrictions have been placed by the Secretary of Agriculture on the importation into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico of cut flowers from most foreign countries, Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today. The restrictions will be effective August 1, 1947.

Until recent years transportation facilities were such as to discourage importations of cut flowers on a commercial basis. Now air express offers a convenient, rapid, and somewhat inexpensive means of transporting cut flowers from many foreign countries. This has made it possible for fresh cut flowers to arrive in marketable condition from many parts of the world. A growing interest in such importations has been expressed by the florist trade. Except in a few special cases there have been no quarantine requirements on the entry of cut flowers. The purpose of the new quarantine is to provide for restrictions and procedures needed to take care of whatever pest risk may develop in connection with such importations in the future.

Possibility of entry on imported cut flowers of injurious pests, including the citrus blackfly and a Cercospora leaf spot, led to issuance of these restrictions. The potential risks were discussed at a public hearing held in Washington, December 5, 1946. If introduced into this country these pests could cause serious injury to our domestic floricultural and horticultural industries.

Importations of cut flowers produced in Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland are not affected, Dr. Annand says. Insect pests and plant diseases likely to be found in cut flowers from these three countries are largely common to the United States.

Under the new regulations imported cut flowers, other than those from the three countries named, require inspection at the port of entry. Injurious infestations or infections found will be eliminated by treatment if possible. If this is not feasible the importer has the option of shipping the flowers to a point outside this country or destroying them.

In addition, Dr. Annand points out, administrative instructions supplementary to the quarantine regulations require that permits be secured from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in advance of the importation of the following species of cut flowers: camellia (*Camellia* spp.), gardenia, cape jasmine (*Gardenia* spp.), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp., including Azalea), rose (*Rosa* spp.), and lilac (*Syringa* spp.).

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 74 Effective August 1, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CUT FLOWER QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Examination by plant quarantine inspectors of imported cut flowers arriving from foreign countries, especially via air cargo has disclosed that such flowers may carry injurious insects and plant diseases not known to occur in the United

States. If introduced into this country, these pests could cause serious injury to our domestic floriculture and horticulture industries. To prevent the introduction of such pests, it has become necessary that authorization and procedures be established to regulate the entry of cut flowers from foreign sources. The accompanying quarantine and regulations issued in compliance with and under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act provide for this.

SUBPART—CUT FLOWERS

QUARANTINE

Sec.
319.74 Notice of quarantine.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

319.74–1 Definitions.
319.74–2 Regulated articles.
319.74–3 Conditions governing the entry of cut flowers.
319.74–4 Procedure for obtaining permits.
319.74–5 Notice of arrival.
319.74–6 Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORITY: §§ 319.74 to 319.74–6, inclusive, are issued under section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the unrestricted importation of cut flowers produced in foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), may result in the entry into the United States from these foreign countries and localities of injurious insects and plant diseases, including the citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby) and a Cercospora leaf spot, and that it is therefore necessary to restrict the entry of cut flowers from these foreign countries and localities to prevent the introduction of such injurious insects and plant diseases into the United States.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 74

§ 319.74. *Notice of quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined the pest risk involved, forbids the importation of cut flowers into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto.

This quarantine shall not be construed to modify provisions applicable to cut flowers included in special quarantines or other restrictive orders now in force or hereafter promulgated.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

MEANING OF TERMS

§ 319.74–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Cut flower.*—The highly perishable commodity known in the commercial flower-producing industry as a cut flower, and being the severed portion of a plant, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached thereto, in a fresh state. This definition shall not include dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials; filler or greenery, such as fern fronds and asparagus plumes, frequently packed with fresh cut flowers; nor to Christmas greenery, such as holly, mistletoe, and Christmas trees.

(b) *Inspector.*—An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act.

(c) *Permit.*—A form of authorization to allow the importation of cut flowers in accordance with these regulations. In the case of cut flowers imported in small quantities, this may be an oral authorization by the inspector at the port of entry.

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 319.74–2. *Regulated articles.*—(a) All cut flowers imported into the United States from the foreign countries and islands designated in the quarantine are subject to these regulations.

(b) Such types of cut flowers as may be determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and designated by him in administrative instructions as involving special risk of introducing into the United States any new and potentially injurious insect or plant disease shall be admitted only under permit.

(c) Whenever, in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a State or Territory of the United States shall have taken action to suppress types of pests that may be imported with certain cut flowers, and shall have promulgated, when such action contributes to the suppressive program, a plant quarantine prohibiting the entry in interstate movement of specific kinds of cut flowers that might introduce such pests, and further shall have requested through the responsible State official that the United States Department of Agriculture cooperate by restricting the importation from foreign countries named in this quarantine of such cut flowers into the State or Territory in question, importations thereof to said State or Territory may be denied by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine either through refusing approval of a permit or such other means as he may announce.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

§ 319.74–3. *Conditions governing the entry of cut flowers.*—(a) All cut flowers imported from the named foreign countries and localities, whether or not subject to permit requirements, shall be given such inspection and treatment at the port of entry as may be deemed necessary by the inspector. Any cut flowers found upon inspection to be infested with injurious insects or infected with plant diseases, which cannot be eliminated by treatment, shall be denied entry. The importer will be given the option of abandoning for destruction such rejected cut flowers or immediately shipping them to a point outside the United States.

(b) Under circumstances which will in the judgment of the inspector eliminate pest risk, the inspector may orally authorize entry in small quantities of cut flowers that are subject to the permit requirements.

(c) Whenever, during the inspection of cut flowers imported in accordance with these regulations, the inspector shall find them to be infested with an injurious insect or infected with an injurious plant disease,[2] which can be eliminated by a method of treatment selected by him in accordance with administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied, he may prescribe as a condition of entry that such treatment be applied by the importer or his agent, under the supervision of the inspector. All costs for such treatment, except for the services of the inspector, shall be borne by the importer or his agent. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the inspector shall be deemed responsible for any adverse effects of such treatment on the cut flowers so treated. In lieu of treatment the importer of infested or infected cut flowers shall be given the option of immediately shipping them to a point outside the United States or abandoning them for immediate destruction.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING PERMITS

§ 319.74–4. *Procedure for obtaining permits.*—(a) Persons desiring to import cut flowers subject to the permit requirements of these regulations shall submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, an application[3] stating the exact designation of the cut flowers to be imported, the name and address of the exporter, the country where grown, the port of entry, their destination in the United States, and the name and address of the importer or agent in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

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[2] Words "either of" that appeared here in the subsection as originally approved were deleted by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture effective December 30, 1947 [12 F. R. 7979].

[3] Address applications to Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J. Form EQ–687 may be used, but a letter or telegram setting forth the required information will be accepted in lieu of an application on form EQ–687.

(b) Application for permit should be made in advance of the proposed importation.

(c) Upon receipt and approval of such application by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a permit will be issued which will authorize the importation, specify the port of entry, and prescribe conditions that may be needed to safeguard against the entry of pests.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

§ 319.74–5. *Notice of arrival.*—Immediately upon the arrival at a port of entry of a commercial shipment of cut flowers, the entry of which is permissible only under permit, the permittee shall submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine through the Collector of Customs, duplicate copies of a notice of arrival. A form is provided by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for that purpose.

SHIPMENTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

§319.74–6. *Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Cut flowers may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and restrictions as the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may prescribe.

This quarantine and these regulations shall be effective on and after August 1, 1947.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of June 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 1, 1947, 8:47 a. m.; 12 F. R. 4258.]

B. E. P. Q. 563 Effective August 1, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CUT FLOWER QUARANTINE

DESIGNATION OF CUT FLOWERS SUBJECT TO PERMIT REQUIREMENTS UNDER CUT FLOWER QUARANTINE

§ 319.74–2a. *Administrative instructions relative to the cut flower quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (b) of § 319.74–2 (Notice of Quarantine No. 74), it has been determined that the following types of cut flowers involve special risk of introducing into the United States new and potentially injurious insects or plant diseases when imported into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from the foreign countries and localities designated in § 319.74:

Camellia—*Camellia* spp.
Gardenia, cape jasmine—*Gardenia* spp.
Rhododendron—*Rhododendron* spp. (including Azalea).
Rose—*Rosa* sp.
Lilac—*Syringa* spp.

Accordingly it is hereby required that the above types of cut flowers may be imported from the designated foreign countries and localities only under permits issued in accordance with the procedure authorized in §§ 319.74–3 to 319.74–5, inclusive.

These instructions shall be effective on and after August 1, 1947.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159; §§ 319.74–3 to 319.74–5, inclusive.)

Done at Washington, D. C. this 13th day of June 1947.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 1, 1947, 8 : 47 a. m. ; 12 F. R. 4260.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has revoked the quarantine placed by Domestic Quarantine No. 71 on account of the Dutch elm disease upon the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and has revoked the regulations supplemental thereto, such revocation to be effective May 1, 1947.

Copies of the notice of revocation may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn., April 15, 1947 ; the Newark Evening News, Newark, N. J., April 12, 1947 ; the News, New York, N. Y., April 14, 1947 ; the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1947.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., April 25, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: As you will undertand from the inclosed notice, plant quarantine Order No. 71, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the Dutch elm disease, now restricting the movement of certain plants and plant products from parts of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, is removed and revoked, effective May 1, 1947.

Postmaters will, therefore, beginning May 1, 1947, discontinue the enforcement of this quarantine order and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 41)

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 41, Amndt. 1

Revision of Regulation 5
Effective July 15, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE NO. 41, SECOND REVISION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

No living European corn borer larvae have been found in clean, shelled corn shipped from Canada during the past 20 years. Compliance with the requirement

that such clean, shelled corn shall be inspected by an authorized official of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at time of shipment and certified by him as free from infestation is considered to be no longer necessary. This amendment of the regulations removes that requirement from the regulations supplemental to the Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159), the regulations (7 CFR 319.41–1 through 319.41–6) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (second revision), 7 CFR 319.41, on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases, issued under said Act, are hereby amended by striking the provision thereof appearing in 7 CFR 319.41–5 (d), requiring that shelled corn imported into the United States from Canada be accompanied by a Canadian inspection certificate.

This amendment shall become effective on July 15, 1947.

Issued this 12th day of June, 1947.

(Section 5, 37 Stat. 316, 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159.)

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 17, 1947, 8:48 a. m.; 12 F. R. 3931.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

FEDERAL DOMESTIC JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED

(Press Notice)

MAY 14, 1947.

Revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine area to include all or parts of 10 additional counties in Maryland, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, and modifications of the regulations covering inspections of fruits and vegetables for Japanese beetles were announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new regulations become effective upon publication in Federal Register.

Soil treatments applied in many areas where Japanese beetle infestations were discovered in 1946 at points outside previously known infested areas have made it possible to limit the extension of the area regulated on account of that insect, according to Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which administers the Japanese beetle regulatory work. Also, new treatments of materials in transit have allowed a simplification of the present fumigation treatments, Dr. Annand says.

The Japanese beetle is a voracious feeder on over 200 varieties of plants, and is destructive in both the grub and adult stages. It causes severe losses to field, forage, fruit and vegetable crops.

Beetles were trapped last summer in 105 communities outside the regulated areas. Soil treatments applied in cooperation with State plant pest authorities at points where infestations were established are adequate to prevent spread from all but a few of these infestations. This made it possible to confine additions to the lightly infested regulated area to parts of St. Mary's County, Md,; Oswego and Seneca Counties, N. Y.; Washington County, Ohio; Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, and Wood Counties, W. Va., all that part of Berkeley County, W. Va., not previously in the regulated area, and the entire County of Morgan in West Virginia. The quarantined area now includes all or parts of 14 Eastern States, including New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Regulations covering the certification of fruits and vegetable during the summer flight of the adult beetle have been changed to permit more flexibility in the selection of appropriate treatments as a means of certifying these products. This will permit modification of treating procedures to take advantage of the results of research that develops new and simplified methods which are found effective in killing beetles. The most recently devised procedure is an inexpensive

treatment which may be applied to empty refrigerator cars or those loaded with certain vegetables.

A mandatory requirement for the screening of refrigerator cars and motor trucks has been removed. This is possible since a newly developed treatment will provide adequate protection to vehicles from infestation that may occur as they are moved through areas where adult beetles are present in large numbers. The regulations, however, still include a provision for requiring adequate protection from reinfestation when necessary.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48

Revision of Quarantine Regulations
Effective May 17, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

Ex.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 48)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine regulations is made primarily for the purpose of adding to the lightly infested regulated area the election district of Mechanicsville in St. Marys County, Md., the town of Schroeppel in Oswego County, N. Y., the town of Waterloo in Seneca County, N. Y., the township of Marietta in Washington County, Ohio, the district of Midlothian in Chesterfield County, Va., several districts in Berkeley, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, and Wood Counties, W. Va., and the entire county of Morgan, W. Va., in all of which trap-scouting and other surveys made during 1946 disclosed important infestations of the Japanese beetle. No operational changes are made in the heavily infested regulated areas.

The phraseology of several regulations has been changed to permit the use of treatments other than fumigation as a basis of certification of certain products.

NOTICE OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.48 to 301.48–11, inclusive, issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations which were last revised February 15, 1945, 7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.48–1 et seq., as amended, March 13, 1946, 11 F. R. 2628, in order to extend the regulated area and to make other modifications. The quarantine regulations are therefore hereby revised to read as follows:

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 48)

§ 301.48. *Notice of quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law, quarantines the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle. Hereafter (a) soil, compost, and decomposed manure; (b) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (c) cut flowers; and (d) fresh fruits and vegetables, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided,* That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a

quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, except that any such limitation shall be conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the conditions which apply to their interstate movement under provisions of the Federal quarantine regulations, currently existing, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever in any year the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

Regulations

MEANING OF TERMS

§ 301.48–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation.*—This term refers to the presence of the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos of § 301.48 as revised.

(d) *Heavily infested area.*—That portion of the regulated areas usually heavily and continuously populated with Japanese beetles, and in which dense flights of the adult may occur.

(e) *Noninfested premises, establishments, or areas.*—Those portions of the regulated areas in which no infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which no infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose them to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an inspector.

(f) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes.

(g) *Soil-free, free from soil.*—Devoid of soil in quantities sufficient to harbor immature stages of the Japanese beetle.

(h) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(i) *Interstate movement.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from a regulated area in one State or District of the United States to a nonregulated area or a protected area in any other State or Territory.

(j) *Certificate.*—A valid form evidencing compliance with the requirements of these regulations.

(k) *Limited permit.*—A valid form authorizing the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or for processing.

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 301.48–2. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the provisos to § 301.48, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas the following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, boroughs, and districts or parts thereof, as described:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Glouster, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State except the county of Garrett; and except the election districts of Orleans (No. 1), and Kifer (No. 33), in *Allegany County;* election districts of Hill Top (No. 2), Cross Roads (No. 3), Allens Fresh (No. 4), Harris Lot (No. 5), Bryantown (No. 8), and Marbury (No. 10), in *Charles County;* and election districts of St. Inigoes (No. 1), Valley Lee (No. 2), Leonardtown (No. 3), Chaptico (No. 4), Hillville (No. 6), Milestown (No. 7), Bay (No. 8), and St. George Island (No. 9), in *St. Marys County.*

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County; towns* of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Duchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* town of Schroeppel, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* town of Waterloo, in *Seneca County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, in *Ashtabula County;* city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the town-

ships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, LeBoeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Faiview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Bermuda, Dale, Manchester, Matoaca, and Midlothian in *Chesterfield County;* town of Emporia, in *Greensville County;* town of West Point, in *King William County;* magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Hampton, Jackson, and Wakefield, in *Rappahannock County;* magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County;* town of Front Royal, in *Warren County;* magisterial district of Newport, in *Warwick County;* magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland County*; and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Taylor, and Upshur; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring in *Greenbrier County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in *Marshall County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* town of Keyser and magisterial district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County;* magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County;* town of Rowlesburg, in *Preston County;* city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County;* magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County;* town of Paden City, in *Tyler* and *Wetzel Counties;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Lubeck, Parkersburg, Tygard, and Williams, in *Wood County.*

HEAVILY INFESTED AREA

§ 301.48–3. *Heavily infested area.*

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester; election districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County;* city of Baltimore, election districts of Elk Ridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County.*

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Boonton, Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Mendham, Montville, Morris, Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, town of Boonton, and boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Lincoln Park, Madison, Mendham, Morris Plains, and Mountain Lakes, in *Morris County;* townships of Little Falls and Wayne, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and the boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County;* townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Greenwich, Hackettstown, Independence, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County.*

New York.—*Nassau County;* and towns of Babylon and Huntington, in *Suffolk County.*

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; all of *Berks County* except the townships of Bethel, Jefferson,

Upper Bern, and Upper Tulpehocken, and borough of Strausstown; townships of East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lower Allen, Middlesex, Monroe, Silver Spring, South Middleton, and Upper Allen, and boroughs of Camp Hill, Lemoyne, Mechanicsburg, Mount Holly Springs, New Cumberland, West Fairview, and Wormleysburg in *Cumberland County;* townships of Conewago, Derry, Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County;* all of *Lebanon County* except the townships of Bethel, Cold Spring, East Hanover, North Annville, North Lebanon, Swatara, Union, and West Lebanon, the city of Lebanon, and the boroughs of Cleona, Jonestown, and Lebanon; all of *Lehigh County* except the townships of Heidelberg and Washington, and borough of Slatington; all of *Northampton County* except the townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel, and Washington, and boroughs of Bangor, Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Roseto, Stockertown, Walnutport, and Wind Gap; and all of *York County* except the townships of Carroll, Dover, Franklin, Heidelberg, Manheim, Monaghan, Paradise, Penn, Warrington, Washington, and West Manheim, and boroughs of Dillsburg, Dover, Franklintown, Hanover, and Wellsville.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton; magisterial district of Tanner's Creek, in *Norfolk County;* magisterial district of Kempsville, in *Princess Anne County;* and the city of Alexandria.

ARTICLES REGULATED

§ 301.48–4. *Regulated articles.*—(a) *Movement from all regulated areas.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the interstate movement of the following articles from regulated areas to points outside thereof is subject to these regulations:

(1) Soil, compost, and decomposed manure of any kind moved independent of or in connection with nursery stock or any other articles or things, except that gravel, sand, greensand marl, and clay originating from pits, mines, or deposits, and that compost, humus, and decomposed manure when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed, are exempt from the requirement of these regulations.

(2) Nursery stock.

(b) *Movement from heavily infested areas.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine the interstate movement, either on direct billing, diversion, or reconsignment, from the heavily infested areas to points outside the regulated areas, of the products named in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, is subject to these regulations each summer during the period of heavy flight of the beetle, the dates of the beginning and cessation of which shall be based on seasonal observation of the emergence and disappearance of the adult beetles and shall be as designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: *Provided*, That identical requirements shall also apply to the interstate movement of the products from the heavily infested areas to such isolated, lightly infested, regulated areas as may be designated from year to year in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when it has been determined by him that such areas should be so protected.

(1) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown, or from a distributor.

(2) Fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only.

CONDITIONS OF INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 301.48–5. *Conditions governing interstate movement of regulated articles.*—(a) *Certification.*—Except as provided herein, or in subsequent administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, articles designated in § 301.48–4 shall not be moved interstate from the respective areas as specified therein (paragraphs (a) and (b)) to points outside the regulated areas, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor in compliance with these regulations.

(b) *Safeguards against reinfestation.*—Subsequent to certification, as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the regulated articles must be loaded, handled, and

shipped under such protection and safeguards against reinfestation as are required by the inspector.

(c) *Marking.*—Every container of articles, the interstate movement of which is subject to these regulations, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That (1) in the case of lot freight shipments other than by road vehicle, a certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient, and carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, require a certificate attached to the waybill; (2) in the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificate shall accompany the shipment and shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated area.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of regulated articles originating outside the regulated areas and moving through or reshipped from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when the identity has been maintained, and when the articles are safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated areas.

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

§ 301.48–6. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) *Certification of soil, compost, and decomposed manure.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of these products under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When they have originated on noninfested premises, establishments, or areas. (See § 301.48–1. *Definitions.*)

(2) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have been handled or processed in a manner to free them from infestation; or when the soil has been removed, under the observation of the inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground.

(3) When the soil, compost, or decomposed manure has been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(b) *Certification of nursery stock.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of nursery stock under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the soil about the roots of the plants has been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(2) When the plants have been made soil-free.

(3) When the nursery stock originated on noninfested premises, establishments, or areas. (See § 301.48–1. *Definitions.*)

(4) When the nursery stock has been produced under protected conditions in greenhouses, potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots, in the infested area, in which the ventilators, doors, and all other openings have been kept screened to the inspector's satisfaction during such periods as he may designate:

However, in order to maintain an infestation-free status under paragraph (b), subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this section, the operator of the establishment must restrict all receipts of nursery stock and other regulated articles from points within the regulated areas to articles certified. The operator must report to the inspector the source of all nursery stock and other regulated articles received on such premises and must maintain a record, accessible to the inspector, of all shipments made to points outside the regulated areas. Premises will lose their infestation-free status if there are received thereon regulated articles from the regulated area which are not certified. Infestation-free establishments, together with their environs, will be inspected during the active adult season and their status determined on the basis of such inspections.

(c) *Certification of cut flowers.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of regulated cut flowers from the heavily infested area to points outside the regulated areas, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to adult beetle infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(d) *Certification of fruits and vegetables.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement by refrigerator car or motortruck of fresh fruits and vegetables originating or loaded in or reshipped from the heavily infested area to points outside the regulated areas under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to adult beetle infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been harvested, handled, graded, or processed in a manner, in the judgment of the inspector, to free them from infestation.

(4) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

However, under subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) hereof, the refrigerator cars or motortrucks used for transporting such fruits and vegetables shall be thoroughly swept, cleaned, or treated prior to loading.

(e) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to specified destinations for processing or other handling. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to maintain such sanitation safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated products and to the cleaning of cars, trucks, and other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICANTS

§ 301.48–7. *Assembly of articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move interstate any of the regulated articles shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, and will be required to prepare, handle, and safeguard such articles from infestation, and to assemble them at such points as the inspector shall designate, placing them so that inspection may be readily made. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS MAY BE CANCELED

§ 301.48–8. *Cancellation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused whenever the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

CLEANING OF VEHICLES

§ 301.48–9. *Cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers may be required by the inspector before movement interstate to points outside of the regulated areas.

INSPECTION OF SHIPMENTS EN ROUTE

§ 301.48–10. *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is controlled by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetles to noninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required by the inspector as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

ARTICLES FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

§ 301.48–11. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to requirements of these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

As previously stated, the primary purpose of this revision of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine is to add new territory to the regulated area. Another purpose is to permit the treatment of regulated articles by additional methods which are much more economical than those currently in use. Moreover, permitting a method to be used which is selected by an inspector on the basis of the special circumstances in each case will result in a more effective quarantine against the spread of the beetle. Prompt action on these changes is essential in order to anticipate the emergence of the beetles this year. Accordingly, it is found that compliance with the notice provisions of Section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. For the same reasons and for the further reason that the new methods of treatment will permit the relaxation of incidental restrictions heretofore found necessary, good cause is found for making the revised regulations effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

This revision shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register, and thereupon shall supersede the quarantine regulations promulgated February 15, 1945, 7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.48–1 et seq., as amended, March 13, 1946, 11 F. R. 2628.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of May 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this quarantine or regulations pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations controlling intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Connecticut: Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Harrington, Del.
Maryland: 2 Sherwood Avenue, Pikesville 8, Md.
Room 205, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
Massachusetts: 144 Moody Street, Waltham 54, Mass.
New Jersey: Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.
P. O. Box 1, Trenton 1, N. J., or 3179 South Broad Street, White Horse, N. J.
63 Addison Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.
New York: Room 840–A, 641 Washington Street, New York 14, N. Y.
P. O. Box 1083 or 247 Clinton Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.
P. O. Box 25, Huntington Station, Long Island, N. Y.
Ohio: 21065 Euclid Avenue, Euclid 17, Ohio.

Pennsylvania: 6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia 35, Pa.
P. O. Box 6604 North Side Post Office Building, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
P. O. Box 22, Lancaster, Pa.
Virginia: Room 284, Brokers' Exchange Building, 264 West Tazewell Street, Norfolk 10, Va.
505 West Franklin Street or P. O. Box 5271, Richmond 20, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Republic 4142, branch 2598, inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 224 Twelfth Street SW., Washington 25, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven 4, Conn.
Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
State entomologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston 33, Mass.
Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton 8, N. J.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany 1, N. Y.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.
Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Statehouse, Providence 2, R. I.
Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.
State entomologist, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond 19, Va.
State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston 5, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 16, 1947, 8:50 a. m.; 12 F. R. 3211.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) has promulgated a revision, by Quarantine No. 48, effective May 17, 1947, of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations as amended (7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.48–1 et seq. and 11 F. R. 2628). The purpose of this revision is to add to the lightly infested regulated area parts of one county in Maryland, two counties in New York, one county in Ohio, one county in Virginia, and parts of five counties and one entire county in West Virginia, and to make other modifications. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or 503 Main Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Seneca County News, Waterloo, N. Y., June 5, 1947; and the West Virginia News, Ronceverte, W. Va., June 6, 1947.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

JAPANESE BEETLE PLANT QUARANTINE AREA ENLARGED

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, has announced a revision of the Federal plant quarantine notices on account of the Japanese beetle, effective May 17, 1947, adding to the lightly

infested regulated area the election district of Mechanicsville, in St. Marys County, Md., the town of Schroeppel in Oswego County, N. Y., the town of Waterloo in Seneca County, N. Y., the township of Marietta in Washington County, Ohio, the district of Midlothian in Chesterfield County, Va., several districts in Berkeley, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, and Wood Counties, W. Va., and the entire county of Morgan, W. Va.

The following post offices are located within the newly regulated areas:

Maryland

Charlotte Hall
Mechanicsville

New York

Pennellville
Phoenix
Waterloo

Ohio

Reno

Virginia

Bon Air
Hallsboro
Midlothian

West Virginia

Asbury
Balengee
Bellepoint
Berkeley Springs
Blaker Mills
Brosius
Bunker Hill
Cherry Run
Clayton
Creamery
Dawson

West Virginia—Continued

Fort Spring
Gerrardstown
Glengary
Glenray
Grassy Meadows
Great Cacapon
Inwood
Jones Springs
Largent
Lawn
Lowell
Oakland
Omps
Orleans Cross Roads
Paw Paw
Pence Springs
Ridge
Ridgeway
Ronceverte
Sleepy Creek
Stotlers Cross Roads
Talcott
Ungers Store
Wolfcreek

The regulations have also been revised so as to permit the use of treatments other than fumigation as a basis of certification for certain products, when the treatment is conducted under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a Federal plant inspector.

Postmasters at each of the post offices located within the newly quarantined areas will be furnished with copies of the revised quarantine notice. All postmasters concerned will please take note of this revision and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

(Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of June 17, 1942.)

NEW METHOD OF SAFEGUARDING MOVEMENT OF POTATOES UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

MAY 16, 1947.

Shippers of potatoes from the area quarantined under the Japanese beetle quarantine may use a new method of treatment during the coming season according to Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The new method may be used for graded sacked potatoes loaded in refrigerator cars, van type, or tight-bodied trucks, when applied to the satisfaction of a plant quarantine inspector and under his supervision.

The new treatment involves the use of DDT dust applied with a special approved device before and after loading. Its use removes the previous requirement that the hatches of refrigerator cars must be screened while they are moving through the generally infested area.

The newly authorized treatment is characterized by Dr. Annand as one of the most important contributions to the Japanese beetle quarantine enforcement work in recent years. He adds that its use should result in marked saving in shipping costs, avoid delays and inconveniences incident to the fumigation treatment previously required for the movement of refrigerator cars carrying potatoes to points outside the regulated area.

The authorization of this new treatment is the direct result of research conducted by the Bureau and in which they had cooperation of potato shippers and interested railroad officials and truckers. Investigations were begun during the 1945 season and were followed by extensive tests during 1946. These tests have demonstrated that the beetles die as a result of the treatment. The action of the insecticide is not immediate. Most beetles die in transit. Occasionally a few

specimens may still be capable of some movement when the vehicle arrives at destination, but these soon die.

Analyses of potatoes removed from cars treated during the experimental work showed only a trace of DDT, and the highest amount present was 0.04 parts per million. This is only a small fraction of the tentative tolerance of 7.0 parts per million for residues of DDT on apples and pears.

Shippers, transportation agencies, and others interested may secure full details concerning the new treatment from the field office in charge of Japanese beetle control. Inquiries may be addressed to E. G. Brewer, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

SEASONAL JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS START JUNE 17

(Press notice)

JUNE 12, 1947.

Starting dates for seasonal regulation of the movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers shipped from areas of heavy Japanese beetle flight have been set as June 17 in the southern part of the area affected and June 24 in the northern section of the heavily infested area, according to an announcement today by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quanantine.

Regulation of the movement of fruits and vegetables is limited to such commodities moving to points outside the regulated areas via refrigerator car or motortruck. Cut flower regulations apply to bulk shipments direct from the field or greenhouse where grown or from a distributor to nonregulated points.

These starting dates fluctuate with the weather and other environmental factors. They are established annually on the basis of seasonal observations.

Starting June 17 the regulations will affect such commodities shipped from Sussex County, Del., the Maryland counties of Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester, from the Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton, as well as from Tanners Creek district, Norfolk County, Va., and Kempsville district, Princess Anne County, Va.

The seasonal restrictions will become effective June 24 in the remainder of the heavily infested area. This comprises the Delaware counties of Kent and New Castle, the District of Columbia, Arlington County and the city of Alexandria, Va., and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as listed in quarantine regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture effective May 17, 1947.

The entire regulated area includes parts of all of 14 northeastern States and the District of Columbia.

B. E. P. Q. 562

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE IN FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND CUT FLOWERS BECOME EFFECTIVE FOR THE SEASON

§ 301.48–4. *Administrative instructions relative to the Japanese beetle quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), it has been determined that the period of heavy flight of adult Japanese beetles will begin in the localities listed below on the dates given. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that the restrictions of §§ 301.48–4 (b) and 301.48–5 relating to the heavily infested areas (§ 301.48–3), and applying to:

(a) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown, or from a distributor; and

(b) Fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motor truck only; shall begin for the present season on the following dates:

(1) At 12:01 a. m., June 17, 1947, in the following areas:

Delaware: Sussex County.
Maryland: Entire counties of Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester.
Virginia: Norfolk County: Magisterial district of Tanners Creek. Princess Anne County: Magisterial district of Kempsville. Entire counties of Accomac and Northampton.

(2) At 12:01 a. m. June 24, 1947, in the remainder of the heavily infested area.

These restrictions shall remain in effect during the current season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 12 F. R. 3211.)

Compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.; 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest in that regulation of the movement of cut flowers, fruits and vegetables as provided herein must become effective immediately upon the heavy flight of the adult Japanese beetle if the spread of this insect to uninfested States is to be prevented. Emergence of adults and beginning of such flight fluctuate with weather and other environmental factors, and are unpredictable within narrow time limits. This season's heavy flight is now imminent. Consequently there is no opportunity for such compliance.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of June 1947.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 16, 1947, 8:49 a. m., 12 F. R. 3909.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 560 Effective April 24, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT REQUIRED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Because of increasing numbers of infestations of Mexican fruitflies now occurring in the regulated area in the Rio Grande Valley it has become necessary to require the sterilization of grapefruit produced in and moved interstate from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy effective 12:01 a. m., April 24, 1947, and continuing for the remainder of the shipping season.

The date upon which this requirement becomes necessary depends upon development of insect conditions and cannot be determined in advance. To accomplish the purpose for which it is intended this requirement must be made effective immediately upon determination that it is necessary. Accordingly, it is found, upon good cause, that compliance with the rule making procedure of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and it is found that good cause exists for noncompliance with the thirty day publication requirement of section 4 (c) of that act.

§ 301.64–4. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby required that effective 12:01 a. m., April 24, 1947, and continuing throughout the harvesting season to the close of June 15, 1947, all grapefruit, as a condition of certification for interstate movement from the

Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, shall be sterilized in accordance with the methods authorized in B. E. P. Q. 472, revised effective September 25, 1941, (7 CFR Cum. Supp. § 301.64–4a).

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR 1945 Supp. § 301.64–4.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of April 1947.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 23, 1947, 8 : 47 a. m., 12 F. R. 2623.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., May 2, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: As you will understand from the inclosed notice, B. E. P. Q. 560, it is now necessary, as a condition of certification for the interstate movement of all grapefruit from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy that these products shall have been sterilized according to the method prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture and this restriction is applicable to all such mail shipments until the end of the current shipping season.

Each postmaster in the area quarantined on account of the Mexican fruitfly will be governed accordingly. See the provisions of paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 561 Effective June 15, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED TO JUNE 30, 1947

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions extend to June 30, 1947, the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges produced in the area regulated by the Mexican fruitfly quarantine. This action is taken to permit the planned and orderly marketing of the remainder of the season's crop of fruit. It is deemed safe inasmuch as sterilization of grapefruit from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties will continue to be required during the extended period.

§§ 301.64–4 and 5. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (a) of § 301.64–5 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby ordered that the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges be extended to midnight of June 30, 1947, and that the host-free period for these fruits shall begin at 12:01 a. m., July 1, 1947.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), the requirements of the administrative instructions effective April 24, 1947 (B. E. P. Q. 560), 12 F. R. 2623, pertaining to the sterilization of grape-

fruit from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy are hereby extended to June 30, 1947.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1940 sup., 301.64–4 and 5.)

Compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.; 60 Stat. 237) is impractical and contrary to the public interest in that the time intervening between the date when information upon which these instructions are based become available and the time when they must become effective to permit planned and orderly marketing of the remainder of this season's crop of fruit is insufficient for such compliance. In addition, these provisions are in the nature of a relaxation of existing requirements.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2nd day of June 1947.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 10, 1947, 8 : 48 a. m., 12 F. R. 3805.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

Post Office Department,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington 25, D. C., April 21, 1947.

Postmaster:

My Dear Sir: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Plant Quarantine Order No. 72 issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the white-fringed beetle which became effective March 15, 1947, and which describes the areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina now under quarantine regulation.

This revision increases the area under quarantine by adding parts of 23 counties in Georgia, a part of Montgomery County, Ala., and by enlarging the areas under regulation in the counties of Conecuh, Covington and Monroe, Alabama and Lamar County, Miss.

Postmasters will please be governed accordingly, further attention being invited to paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and to Article 66, pages 22 and 23 of the July 1945, Postal Guide, Part I.

Very truly yours,

Joseph J. Lawler,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 485, 15th Rev. Effective May 22, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine Regulations Modified

Introductory Note

The following administrative instructions lift the certification requirements on a number of articles regulated by the quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle (Quarantine No. 72) when they have been maintained under conditions

that prevent them from becoming infested, and completely exempt certain other articles from the certification requirements. This action is considered safe because present conditions within the infested areas eliminate the danger of spreading infestations by such articles. These administrative instructions also specify the conditions under which soil and similar materials may be certified.

§ 301.72. *Administrative instructions.—Modification of certification requirements for specified articles.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the white-fringed beetle quarantine, 7 CFR § 301.72 as revised effective March 15, 1947, 12 F. R. 1667 [Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle,] the certification requirements of §§ 301.72–4 and 301.72–5 of the regulations supplemental to said quarantine, revised effective March 15, 1947 (12 F. R. 1667) are hereby modified as to interstate movement of the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3 of said regulations:

(a) (1) The following articles are exempt from the certification requirements of § 301.72–4:

(i) Cordwood.

(ii) Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

(iii) Processed clay and crude clay for manufacturing purposes when handled to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(2) The following articles and materials are exempt from the certification requirements of § 301.72–4 when they are free from soil and when they have not been exposed to infestation or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(i) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(ii) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(iii) Scrap metal and junk.

(iv) Forest products such as stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(v) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.

(vi) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.

(vii) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

(3) Certification will still be required for the following articles and materials.

(i) All soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(ii) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.

(iii) Nursery stock.

(iv) Grass sod.

(v) Plant crown or roots for propagation.

(vi) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(vii) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(viii) Peanuts in the shell.

(ix) Peanut hay.

(b) Certificates or master permits under § 301.72–5 may be issued for the interstate movement of the following materials under the conditions specified below:

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(2) Sand and gravel, when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

The purpose of this action is thus to relieve commerce in the articles exempted herein from restrictions heretofore imposed. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public, the relief from these restrictions must be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, compliance with the rule making procedure of Sec. 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and compliance with the publication requirement of Sec. 4 (c) of that act is unnecessary.

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 485, 14th revision, which became effective December 12, 1945 (7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.72a).

These instructions shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register and shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.72, as revised effective March 15, 1947, 12 F. R. 1667.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of May 1947.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 21 ,1947, 8 : 40 a. m., 12 F. R. 3283.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., June 16, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: There is inclosed a copy of Circular B. E. P. Q. No. 485, 15th Revision of Plant Quarantine Order No. 72, effective May 22, 1947, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, modifying slightly the "Revision of Quarantine and Regulations, effective March 15, 1947," a copy of which was sent you with our letter of April 21, 1947.

The administrative instructions contained in the inclosed circular lift the certification requirements on a number of articles regulated by quarantine notices on account of the white-fringed beetle and completely exempt certain other articles from the certification requirements.

As is contemplated in paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, you will please be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q.—455, Revised MAY 5, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Bermuda was rendered necessary by the amendment of the Byelaws approved May 17, 1939, and the Byelaws approved July 9, 1941. Attention is called to the prohibition against importation of Long Island potatoes.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Plant Quarantine Inspector, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the above-cited revised regulations as amended according to the Director of Agriculture for Bermuda.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BERMUDA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Boards Act, 1929.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Bylaws approved May 17, 1939 as amended 1947)[4]

DEFINITION

ARTICLE 1. (5) *"restricted plant"* means any plant or part of a plant other than cut flowers, vegetables for consumption or true seed, except where expressly included.

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[4] Letter from W. J. Kinghorn, Director of Agriculture, April 15, 1947.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

ART. 8. No person shall cause or allow any restricted plant to be imported into these Islands unless the permission in writing of the Director or Plant Pathologist has been given in respect of the importation of that plant.

CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH VEGETABLES

ART. 9. In the case of cut flowers and fresh unfrozen vegetables arriving from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, the owner or consignee, or the agent of either, shall notify the Director or Plant Pathologist as early as practicable of the landing thereof.

SPECIAL PERMIT FOR IMPORTS BY AIRCRAFT

ART. 10. No plant of any kind, including fresh unfrozen vegetables and cut flowers, shall be imported by aircraft unless accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist.

ART. 11. (1) Any plant or part of a plant or any fresh vegetables or cut flowers imported into these Islands may be destroyed, fumigated, or otherwise treated for the control of diseases or pests if in the opinion of a Plant Protection Officer such treatment is advisable, and the cost of such treatment may be charged to the expense of the owner.

(2) No compensation shall be paid by Government to owners of plants or of any parts of plants or fresh vegetables or cut flowers imported into these Islands destroyed by a Plant Protection Officer in order to prevent the introduction of a plant disease or pest or damaged during treatment given for this purpose, unless such damage is proved to be due to fault or negligence on the part of the Officer.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 12. The importation of the following is prohibited:

Bananas, plantains (*Musa* spp.): All parts including the fruit.

Carrots (*Daucus carota* L.): In the raw or untreated state.

Corn or maze (*Zea Mays* L.): Broomcorn and other sorghums: All parts except the loose grains.

Lilies (*Lilium* spp.): All parts except the flower and seed.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Europe, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Long Island (New York), St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea* spp.) including morning-glory, sweetpotato vine, etc.: Plants and tubers from all countries.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ART. 13. Importation of the following is conditionally prohibited:

Narcissus spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.): All parts except the flower must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist. The permit will be granted only when he is satisfied that adequate precautions will be taken to prevent the introduction of bulb flies and nematodes.

Earth or soil and plants growing in soil: Must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist, which permit shall be granted only with respect to certain types of plants which cannot be imported free from soil and which cannot already be obtained in the desired quantity in Bermuda.

Plants, fresh unfrozen vegetables, and commercial shipments of cut flowers, imported from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, may not be imported unless they meet the requirements of the United States Federal Quarantine No. 48 with respect to Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) and are accompanied by certificates to this effect issued by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ART. 14. Relates to plants grown in Bermuda, exported therefrom and offered for reimportation.

ANY PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ART. 15. Nothing in these byelaws shall prevent the Board from importing any species of plants by any means whatsoever.

ART. 16. Any restricted plant imported in contravention of these Byelaws shall be destroyed without compensation, provided that the Director or Plant Pathologist may authorize the reexportation thereof at the expense of the owner or consignee if he is satisfied that reexportation will not prejudice the efficacy of these Byelaws,

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B. E. P. Q. 366, Supplement No. 5

APRIL 18, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE REGULATIONS

(Decree of February 24, 1939)

DEFINITION

ART. 1. The Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) in every stage of development is to be understood for the purposes of this decree.

ART. 12. The transit of living Colorado potato beetles through Czechoslovakia and their importation from abroad is prohibited.

ART. 13. The importation from foreign countries is prohibited of any living plants and parts thereof (tubers, trees, shrubs, flowers, plants without woody stems, seedlings, cuttings, bulbs, scions, fresh fruits, and vegetables) and their refuse (waste) which are infested by the Colorado potato beetle, also their containers (sacks, baskets, containers, etc.) and articles which have been in contact with these living plants or with the soil in which they were grown; this prohibition extends also to frontier traffic.

ART. 14. (1) The importation is also prohibited of all living plants, their parts, refuse thereof, and the containers and articles which have been in contact with the living plants or with the soil in which they were grown proceeding from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle has been determined; this prohibition also extends to frontier traffic.

(2) The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Trade, will publish in the Amtsblatt der Cecho-Slovakischen Republik the names of the countries in which the Colorado potato beetle has been determined.

(3) Exceptions from the provisions of paragraph 1 can be permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture in agreement with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Trade, in individual well-founded cases.

ART. 15. Every shipment whose entry is permitted under the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 14 must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and phytosanitary condition of the living plants, issued by a public plant protection station in the language of the country of origin and that of Czechoslovakia. This certificate may not be older than one week on the date of delivery of the shipment for transportation and must correspond to the model in the appendix and include:

(a) The name of the official plant protection station at the head of the certificate and the official serial number.

(b) A declaration by the grower of the living plants, verified by the local authority (a notary public) of the place where they were grown.

(c) The declaration of the public plant protection station that neither in the place where the plants were grown nor within a radius of 15 kilometers from that place has the Colorado potato beetle in any stage of development, or any suspicion of it, been found.

(d) The declaration of the official of the public plant protection station that the shipment was inspected by him as supervising official, that it was free from the pest in any stage of development and that the containers were new and hitherto unused.

(e) A description of the shipment, name and address of shipper, name and address of consignee, marks and numbers of the containers, their contents and gross weight.

NOTE.—Due to the widespread occurrence of the Colorado potato beetle in the United States, declaration (c) can not be made.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised, Supplement No. 3

May 20, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

This supplement is made necessary by the promulgation of the Importation of Plants Order of 1947, effective May 1, 1947, which revokes the Importation of Plants Order of 1939 and amendments of 1940 and 1945. The following information is presented to replace the material under the same heading on pages 4 to 11 in B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO ENGLAND AND WALES

(The importation of plants order of 1947)

(This Order extends to the whole of Europe, the United States and Canada the restrictions imposed by previous Orders now revoked, on the landing in England and Wales of living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables and cider apples, from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle exists.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by authority under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, orders as follows:

Definitions

1. "*Inspector*" means an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"*Minister*" means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"*Plant*" includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"*Raw Vegetables*" includes raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads, but does not include potatoes, mushrooms, cucumbers, marrows, or pumpkins.

"*Unhealthy*" means affected with any insect, fungus, bacteria, or other vegetable or animal organisms or any agent causative of a transmissible crop disease.

Application of Order

2. Does not apply to plants, potatoes, raw vegetables or raw apples grown in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Eire, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands.

Potato Prohibition and Restriction

3. (1) The landing in England or Wales of potatoes grown in the United States, Canada, or European France is prohibited.

(2) The transhipment in England or Wales of potatoes specified in paragraph (1) of this Article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or an Inspector.

(3) In this Article "potatoes" includes potato haulms, leaves and stalks.

Sugar Beet and Mangold Prohibition

4. To prevent the introduction of virus diseases the landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.), except the seeds, is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or an Inspector.

Restrictions of Importation of Certain Plants and Potatoes

Certification

5. (1) The landing in England or Wales of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order (All living plants and parts thereof, except seeds, for planting.) and of potatoes, is hereby prohibited, unless each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized Official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Order. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than fourteen days

prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be mailed to the Horticulture Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, S. W. I., before the plants or potatoes are dispatched. Except in the case of consignments by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be delivered to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the consignment. In the case of consignments by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be affixed to each package.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE

(2) In the case of any plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order and of potatoes grown in any European country, the United States, or Canada, the certificate required in paragraph (1) of this Article shall include a certificate of a duly authorized Official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown which shall be, where the certificate relates to a plant, in the Form A or the Form B set out in the Third Schedule to this Order, as the circumstances require, and where the certificate relates to potatoes in the said Form A.[5]

(3) Paragraph (2) of this Article shall not apply to flower bulbs, corms, tubers or rhizomes. (These may be certified on Form EQ-375.)

STATEMENT ON CERTIFICATE

(4) The certificate prescribed in this Article shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold, or any plant of the genus Ulmus, or of any of the genera of the order Pinaceae, viz., Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Sequoia, Thuja, and Tsuga, except the seeds thereof. (Chrysanthemum plants are omitted in this Order.)

CERTIFICATION RESTRICTED TO U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(5) In the case of any plant mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order and grown in the United States, the certificate prescribed in this Article shall be the certificate of an Official duly authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(6) The reference in Article 3 of the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933 (B. E. P. Q. 416, p. 11.) to the certificates prescribed in Article 4 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933, shall be read and have effect as a reference to the certificate prescribed in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(7) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to permit (i) the landing or transshipment in England or Wales of any potatoes which are prohibited or restricted under Article 3 hereof; (ii) the landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.) prohibited or restricted under Article 4 hereof.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF RAW VEGETABLES, ETC.

6. (1) The landing in England or Wales between April 1 and October 15 in any year of any raw vegetables and of any cider apples grown in any European country, the United States, or Canada, is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the raw vegetables or the cider apples were grown in the Form A or the Form B set out in the Third Schedule to this Order.

(2) Refers to raw vegetables and cider apples grown in countries other than those listed in paragraph (1) of this Article.

APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

(3) The landing in England and Wales between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States is hereby prohibited unless

[5] The certificate requirements of the Form A in the Third Schedule to the Order cannot be complied with except possibly in some districts in California where the Colorado potato beetle is not known to occur.)

each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized Inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order.

(4) The certificates prescribed in this Article shall be delivered to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transhipment in England or Wales of any potatoes prohibited or restricted under Article 3 hereof.

DISPOSITION OF PLANTS, POTATOES, APPLES, OR VEGETABLES LANDED IN CONTRAVENTION OF ORDER

7. (1) If plants, potatoes, raw apples or raw vegetables are landed in England or Wales in contravention of this Order, they shall be destroyed or reexported at the expense of the importer, unless they are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Minister or by an Inspector.

(2) Domestic regulations.

(3) Domestic regulations.

POWERS OF INSPECTOR

8. Domestic regulations.

DISPOSITION OF UNHEALTHY CONSIGNMENTS

9. (1) Domestic regulations.

(2) Domestic regulations.

(3) Domestic regulations.

(4) Domestic regulations.

LICENSES

10. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed in England or Wales under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES, ETC.

11. Domestic regulations.

LANDING OF PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED PRODUCTS TO BE REPORTED

12. Domestic regulations.

OFFENCES

13. Penalties.

REVOCATION OF ORDERS

14. Orders revoked:
The Importation of Plants Order of 1939.
Amendments of 1940 and 1945.

15. This Order effective May 1, 1947.

16. Entitled "The Importation of Plants Order of 1947."

FIRST SCHEDULE

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

This is to certify that { the living plants / a representative sample of the living plants } (Strike out words not applicable) included in the consignment of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on the _____ (date) by _____ (name) _____ a duly authorized Official of the _____ _____ and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any

insect, fungus or pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in them.

This additional statement must be given for all consignments except those consisting wholly of potatoes:

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of the genus Ulmus, or of the genera of the Order Pinaceae, viz., Abies, Larvix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Sequoia, Thuja, and Tsuga, or any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.).

This additional certificate must be given for all potatoes:

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as "wart disease" or "black scab" of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred at any time on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown, nor within 2 kilometers thereof.

(Signed) _____
(Official status) _____
(Date) _____

Number and description of packages _____
Distinguishing marks _____
Description of contents _____
Stated to be grown at _____
Exported by _____
Name and address of consignee _____
Name of vessel _____
Date of shipment _____
Port of landing in England or Wales _____

THIRD SCHEDULE

Form A

This is to certify that during the 12 months preceding the date of this certificate there has been no outbreak of the Colorado Beetle in _____ (here insert name of country) within a distance of 50 kilometers from the place where the living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables or cider applies (strike out words not applicable) included in the package or consignment described below were grown.

(Signed) _____
(Official status) _____
(Date) _____

Identification of consignment same as in second schedule.

Form B

In accordance with the authorization contained in the General License No. _____ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of England and Wales, this is to certify that the plants or raw vegetables included in the package or consignment described below have been examined and have been found to be of the following species or kind _____ and that the conditions prescribed in the above General License have been complied with.

(Signed) _____
(Official status) _____
(Date) _____

Identification of consignment same as in second schedule.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

"U. S. Fancy" "Extra Fancy"
"U. S. (No. 1)" "Fancy"

(Signed) _____
(Official status) _____
(Date) _____

Description of Consignment

Number and nature of packages_____
Distinguishing marks_____
Variety of apples_____
Name and address of consignee_____
Name of vessel_____
Date of shipment_____
Port of shipment_____

NOTE.—The "Summary" on pages 1 and 2 of B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised, should be corrected by striking out "Chrysanthemum Plants" on page 1 under "Importation Restricted."

On page 2 strike out "or any chrysanthemum plant" in the paragraph headed "Plant, Living, or Parts Thereof (Except Seeds) for Planting." The procedure outlined in this paragraph is now restricted to flower bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes, except possibly living plants from districts in California in which the Colorado potato beetle is not known to occur. The entry of all other living plants, except seeds, is now permitted only under the terms of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an Inspector.

The paragraph entitled "Vegetables" on page 2 should be revised to read:

Raw Vegetables, including tomatoes, eggplant and salads, but not potatoes which are prohibited, and mushrooms, cucumbers, marrows, or pumpkins which are unrestricted, may be imported from the United States between April 1 to October 15 only in accordance with a license issued by the Minister or by an Inspector.

Under "Importation Unrestricted" change the year "1939" to read 1947. The same change should be made on page 1 under "Potatoes" and "Apples Grown in the United States" and on page 2 under "Plants, Living, etc."

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 545, Revised

MAY 5, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS

This digest of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of British Honduras has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the British Honduras Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 18 of 1947, as they apply to products from the United States.

The information contained in the circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Ordnances and Orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS

BASIC LEGISLATION

THE PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1941 (NO. 15 OF 1941)

This Ordinance authorizes the Governor in Council to make regulations prohibiting, restricting, regulating, or prescribing the conditions of importation into the Colony of plants and parts thereof, vegetable or animal organisms, their

containers or wrappers, or any other article or agent believed to be inimical to the growth of plants.

(British Honduras Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 18 of 1947.) Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 15 (1) of the Plant Protection Ordinance, 1941 (No. 15 of 1941), revoking The Plants, Fruits and Vegetables (Importation) Regulations, 1943 (S. R. & O. No. 56 of 1943) and amendment (S. R. & O. No. 57 of 1945).

DEFINITIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables (Importation) Regulations, 1947.

2. The terms and expressions used in these regulations have the same meaning as in the Plant Protection Ordinance, 1941, except that the expression "Director of Agriculture" is substituted for "Agricultural Officer", and this term includes an officer of the Agricultural or Customs Department deputed in writing by the Director of Agriculture.

3. These regulations shall not apply to the plants, fruits, and vegetables specified in the Schedule hereto. (See IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED

4. Subject to the provisions of regulation 3 of these regulations, no person shall import:

(a) Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp.)

(b) Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.)

(c) Fruits or vegetables, except fruits or vegetables imported direct from the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the United States of America or, provided a certificate of introduction is granted by the Director of Agriculture after inspection, from Jamaica. (Subject to prescribed conditions, importations of certain vegetables from Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador are authorized.)

(d) Tobacco seed (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), cotton plants (*Gossypium* spp.), sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), or tomato seed (*Lycopersicum esculentum* L.), except under a license issued by the Director of Agriculture.

(e) Banana plants or any plants of *Musa* spp.

(f) Earth or soil or dung of any description or any living plant not specifically mentioned in these regulations or any package used in connection with any such living plant unless a certificate of introduction is granted by the Director of Agriculture.

DISINFECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

5. The officer issuing any certificate of introduction or license under these regulations may attach thereto such conditions as to disinfection as he may consider necessary.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

SCHEDULE

Plants, fruits and vegetables imported by the Director of Agriculture for the use of the Department of Agriculture or by the Director of Agriculture for other experimental purposes.

Nuts.

Dried, canned, candied or other processed fruit.

Irish potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).

Dried beans, peas, and cereal grains.

Canned and processed vegetables.

Vegetable seeds other than tomato seeds.

B. E. P. Q. 449, Revised

APRIL 18, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRAN

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Iran has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines from a Report No. Ag. 11, dated January 2, 1947, from the American Embassy, Tehran, Iran, on "Report on Regulations Governing the Importation of Agricultural Products into Iran." The revision was made necessary by the numerous changes in the decrees of the Ministry of Agriculture of Iran. It supersedes B. E. P. Q. 449, and Supplements 1, 2 and 3.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRAN

Decree of Council of Ministers of September 2, 1946, to prevent the introduction of plant diseases and pests based on proposal No. 3924 of the Ministry of Agriculture dated May 24, 1946.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REGULATIONS

ART. 1. Import of all kinds of plants, seeds, bulbs, roots, cuttings, grafts, fruits and other vegetative parts of plants used for propagation, should be made with previous authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture.

NOTE 1.—Seeds, bulbs or ornamental plants sent as a gift from foreign countries and lacking phytosanitary certificate, must be held by the corresponding Customs Offices which will inform the D. P. P.[6]

NOTE 2.—Seeds, bulbs and ornamental plants imported into the country, as mentioned in the above note, shall be inspected in the laboratories of D. P. P. If they are not infected they will be delivered to their owners. If they are infected they will be disinfected before use, and in case of impossibility of proper treatment they shall be destroyed.

ART. 2. At present Khorramshahr, Pahlavi and Khosravi are the only points where inspection and release of agricultural products may be made.

NOTE 1.—Agricultural products landed by planes in Tehran, also those which are sent on Customs pass permit to Tehran, will be inspected in the Central Laboratory of the D. P. P.

NOTE 2.—If the Ministry of Agriculture finds it necessary to add other ports or frontier points to the above ones, it will announce the matter for the knowledge of the public.

ART. 3. Regulations regarding the inspection of plants in authorized centers will be carried out by specialists and inspectors of the D. P. P.

ART. 4. Any agricultural products imported into the country must have phytosanitary certificate and, if necessary, a certificate of disinfection from the country of origin.

ART. 5. Certificates mentioned above must have been issued by institutions recognized as reliable by the Ministry of Agriculture of the country of origin.

ART. 6. The D. P. P. is authorized to inspect agricultural products having certificates mentioned in Article 5, and in case of infection by quarantine pests and diseases, make the necessary treatment for disinfection of such products.

In case means of disinfection are lacking and imported products can not be authorized by the D. P. P. to be safely used in particular localities, and the importer refuses to return the infected products within one month, such products shall be destroyed in presence of the representatives of Customs, Finance and Justice Administrations and Plant Quarantine Officials, and the proceeding will be reported.

NOTE. Products having unreliable certificates shall be treated according to conditions of this Article.

ART. 7. All expenditures made necessary for the execution of Article 6, shall be a charge against the importers.

ART. 8. The list of quarantine diseases and pests shall be prepared by the D. P. P.

[6] Department of Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture.

CHAPTER II

Special Regulations Regarding Various Classes of Agricultural Products

A. COTTON.

To prevent introduction of dreadful pests of cotton such as Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) and other quarantine pests of cotton, the following regulations must be observed:

Art. 9. Import of seed, lint, unginned cotton and other parts of this plant into Iran is prohibited except for the following:

a. Ministry of Agriculture or other Government Institutions, desiring to propagate special varieties of cotton, must observe the following instructions:

1. Imports must be made with previous authorization of the D. P. P.
2. Imported seeds must be inspected in the laboratories of the D. P. P., before planting, and in case of infection by quarantine pests or diseases, should be disinfected or destroyed.
3. Planting sites should be selected with authorization of the D. P. P. The crop should be under its control for as long a period as it is necessary to prevent spreading of quarantine pests and diseases.

b. When the Government authorizes import of lint, it will be made according to the following procedure:

1. Import must be made with previous authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture and special decree of the Council of Ministers.
2. The importing Government Administration must send to the D. P. P. a copy of the import permit, showing the country of origin, quantity of lint and the name of importer.
3. Ginned cotton imported from Africa, America and India must have certificate of disinfection. For other countries, the phytosanitary certificate would be sufficient.

c. Transit of lint, cottonseed and other agricultural products with regard to the quarantine control:

1. The phytosanitary and disinfection certificates are required for products in transit through Iran.
2. For cottonseed, packing in double sacks will also be required.
3. In case agricultural products provided with above certificate prove to be infected, the D. P. P. may delay their transit until winter.
4. The Customs Administration is required to inform the D. P. P. of all agricultural products before permitting their transit through the country.

B. POTATOES.

To prevent introduction of dreadful pests and diseases of potatoes, such as Colorado Potato Beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), Potato tuberworm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*), Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and other pests and diseases of this crop, the following regulations must be observed:

Art. 10. Import of potatoes from foreign countries is prohibited.

Note.—In ports and frontier districts where potatoes are not produced, their import in small quantities is permitted.

C. FRUIT TREES.

To prevent introduction of pests and diseases of fruit trees such as: The Mediterranean Fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*), Oriental Fruit Moth (*Grapholitha molesta*), Olive fly (*Dacus oleae*), Grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera vitifoliae*), Citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) and other insects and diseases of fruit trees, the following regulations must be observed:

Art. 11. Import of cuttings, grafts and rooted plants of grapevines is prohibited.

Art. 12. Import of cuttings, grafts, rooted plants, citrus fruits and other fruits, except those imported or bought from ships landing at the ports for local consumption in southern ports and other frontier districts, is prohibited.

Exceptions are made also for the following cases:

a. Government agencies may import items mentioned in Art. 12, with view to their propagation on the following conditions:

1. Previous authorization of the D. P. P.
2. Securing phytosanitary certificate and disinfection certificate if necessary.
3. All imported plants shall be inspected by the specialists of the D. P. P. at authorized frontiers and if they are free from infection, shall be released.

4. If imported plants shall prove to be infected and their disinfection is impossible, some part or the whole imports shall be destroyed.

5. Planting sites should be selected with the approval of the D. P. P.

b. If the importer is not a Government agency:

1. To obtain import authorization, he must make a written request to the Ministry of Agriculture specifying the country of origin, kind of products, quantity and planting sites.

2. All the regulations of the Art. 12, section (a), shall be applicable to the present case.

3. On the proposal of the D. P. P., the Ministry of Agriculture can prohibit import of any kind of fruit tree which will prove necessary.

D. DESTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL INSECTS.

ART. 13. Imports of all kinds of living insects are prohibited.

ART. 14. The D. P. P. taking all technical precautions, may import, if necessary, useful living insects.

ART. 15. Import of dead insects for collections or scientific purposes packed with disinfecting stuffs such as naphthaline, etc. is unrestricted.

E. CEREALS.

To prevent introduction of diseases of wheat, rice and other cereals such as (*Tilletia horrida*) and (*Urocystis tritici*), the following regulations must be observed:

ART. 16. Import of wheat, barley, rice and sorghum for cultivation is prohibited.

NOTE.—The Ministry of Agriculture may import cereals for experimental purposes or propagation with regard to the regulations of the paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of section (a) of Article 9, Chapter II.

F. ORNAMENTAL AND FOREST TREES.

ART. 17. Import of seeds, plants and cuttings of ornamental and forest trees is subject to the regulations of Art. 1 to 8 of Chapter I.

ART. 18. Officials of Plant Quarantine and Disease Control are authorized to inspect Agricultural products at Customs warehouses, ports and railroad stations. The related offices must help these officials in making their inspections and provide them with sufficient information.

ART. 19. The Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Commerce, and Industries and the Customs Administration, are charged with the execution of this decree.

ART. 20. Any decrees or regulations concerning imports of agricultural products which conflict with the provisions of this decree are without effect.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 5

MAY 5, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING CITRUS FRUITS, ETC.

Proclamation No. 243 by the Governor-General-in-Council on November 19, 1946, has withdrawn all species of citrus fruit and the peel thereof, whether fresh or dried, from the list of prohibited plants proclaimed in proclamation No. 151 of 1937.

Government Notice No. 2526 of November 29, 1946, by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry restricts the importation of all species of citrus fruit and the peel thereof, whether fresh or dried, to entry on the basis of a written permit from the Department.

The importation of candied citrus peel remains unrestricted.

Accordingly, the second item under **FRUITS** on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 471—"*Citrus fruits*" etc.—should be eliminated from the list of prohibited articles.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1947, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *Charles F. Dooley*, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y., for transporting from Mount Holly, Vt., to Queens County, N. Y., a point outside the regulated area, a truckload of Christmas trees without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Fca. Medina Huerta	Nogales, Ariz	8 plant cuttings	$1.00
Isabel R. Barreras	do	11 mangoes and 4 oranges	1.00
Bertha J. Ortiz	do	8 orchid clumps	1.20
Charles Clifford	Brownsville, Tex	2 mangoes	1.00
Camila Fagle, Jr	do	1 mamey	1.00
Martinez Yzaguirre	do	4 oranges	1.00
Conrado Munoz	do	1 mango	1.00
Mariano Martinez	do	2 mangoes and 1 avocado seed	1.00
Natividad S. Rodriguez	do	2 plants	1.00
R. E. Smith	do	2 mameys	[7] 1.00
Col. J. G. Stuits	do	6 mangoes	1.00
R. W. Pollock	do	7 avocado seeds	1.00
Caroline Hudson	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Pearl Hert	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Ibarra	do	2 gladiola bulbs	1.00
Mary Lynch	do	2 oranges	1.00
Marcelano Gonzales	do	6 oranges	1.00
Elias Cortez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Marcelina Carraseo	do	1 mamey	1.00
Josefa San Ramon	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Echartea	do	do	1.00
Helen Graybill	do	do	1.00
Garcia de P. Visdorh	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mary M. Fuentes	do	do	1.00
Maria Inez Medrano	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Peter Baggett	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Vielma Demaso	do	1 orange	1.00
Emelia Flores	do	7 mangoes	1.00
Candelaria de Olvera	do	6 geranium and 10 other rootstocks	1.00
Beatriz Quintero	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Florinda Vasquez	do	do	1.00
Victor A. Garcia	do	do	2.00
Eulalia Perez	do	1 cedar plant	1.00
C. B. Briscoe	do	2 mameys	1.00
Mrs. A. G. de Cantu	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Gregoria Cantu	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Cleofas Mendez	Del Rio, Tex	1 plant	1.00
Jacinto D. Ramon	do	1 mango	1.00
Marcelino Gonzales	do	32 plants	1.00
Frank Welch	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Salome Perez	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Santos Hernandez	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 mango	1.00
Aurora Gonzales de Sanchez	do	1 plant	1.00
Carmen Valderama	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Guadalupe Rodriguez de Corana	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Joe Nieto	do	2 oranges	1.00
Justino Linares Lopez	do	14 plants	1.00
Mrs. Elvira Jimenez	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Francisco Cortinas	do	5 plants	1.00
Eudelia Mejarda	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Maria Saucedo	do	1 mango	1.00

[7] Fine not yet paid; second notice sent by Customs.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Ike Gordon	Eagle Pass, Tex	66 plants	$6.25
Mrs. R. de Moreno	do	1 mango, 1 orange, and 5 apricots	1.00
Armando Aguirre	do	21 avocados and 20 mangoes	4.10
Leo. R. Padilla	do	12 mangoes	1.00
Enedina Gutierrez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Genaro Martinez	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Sostenes Hernandez	El Paso, Tex	3 oranges	1.00
Ledesma de Coucly	do	2 oranges	2.00
Maria L. Gonzales Mattos	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria Mendoza	do	3 sapotes and 2 mangoes	1.00
Socorro Mesta	do	1 orange	1.00
Abel L. Bernal	do	do	1.00
Eloisa Amador	do	2 oranges	1.00
Sallie Morales	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Alberto Simental	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Carmen Castro	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Nicanora Rocha de Castillo	do	1 mango	1.00
Vincenta Rivera Chavarria	do	1 plant with soil	1.00
Antonia Favares	do	12 Irish potatoes and 3 figs	1.00
Consuelo Medrano	do	7 mangoes	1.00
Manuel Rodriquez	do	8 oranges, 9 mangoes, and 2 avocados with seed	2.30
Aurora Quintero	do	1 mango	1.00
Salvador Perea	Fabens, Tex	96 oranges	2.00
Walter E. McDowell	Hidalgo, Tex	2 apples	1.00
Francisco Garza Robles	do	1 mango	1.00
Gertrudis Gonzales	do	do	1.00
Ramon Cazares	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Concepcion Salinas	do	1 orange	1.00
William Klausler	do	2 mameys and 2 mangoes	1.00
Cornelio Moreno	do	14 plants	1.00
Jesus Hinojosa	do	1 plant	1.00
Lorenzo de Leon Valdez	do	5 oranges	1.00
Jesus Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria Torres	do	do	1.00
Paula Nieva de Torrez	do	½ pound tree seed	1.00
Librada Castillo	do	4 plants	1.00
Severa Perez de Perez	do	½ pound tree seed	1.00
H. F. Chandler	do	2 grapefruit and 1 orange	1.00
Celso Villarreal	do	2 mangoes and 8 plants	1.00
Adalia Placig	do	1 mango	1.00
Gregoria M. Garza	do	4 plants	1.00
Preciliana Ruiz de Limon	do	7 plants	1.00
Ester Anzaldua	do	½ pound tree seed	1.00
John Hendrickson	do	2 plants	1.00
Tomas Torres	do	6 plants	1.00
Fernanda Valdez Castillo	do	do	1.00
Vicente Guerrero	do	do	10.50
Esther Contreras	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Ramon Garcia	do	do	1.00
Olivia Garcia	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Juan Alvarado	do	2 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Elida Orta	do	2 avocado seed and 2 mango seed	1.00
Maria Luna	do	1 mango	1.00
Elena Gonzales	Laredo, Tex	5 oranges and 7 avocados	1.00
Isabela Martinez	do	4 mangoes and 3 mameys	1.00
Karl A. Swartley	do	27 oranges	1.00
Lilly Reyes	do	2 plants	1.00
Virginia Alvarez	do	1 plant and 1 package seed	1.00
Eustalia Mercado Chautaca	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Isabel Rodriquez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Domingo Perez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Marcelina Cruz de Lopez	do	4 plants	1.00
Hilaria Gonzalez	do	4 oranges	1.00
Ancerina Trejode Garades	do	1 plant and 1 mango	1.00
Dolores Silva Portersville	do	2 plants and 1 mango seed	1.00
Jessie G. Benerdendo	do	5 avocados, 4 cacti, and 1 plant	1.00
Esther Briones Ruiz	do	9 plants	1.00
Marceleno Ortega	do	4 plants, 7 mameys, 2 oranges, and 2 mangoes	4.00
William Barrego	do	10 plants	2.50
Vicente Hernandez	do	1 sapote seed	1.00

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